



Parliamentary Advocacy on Population and Development



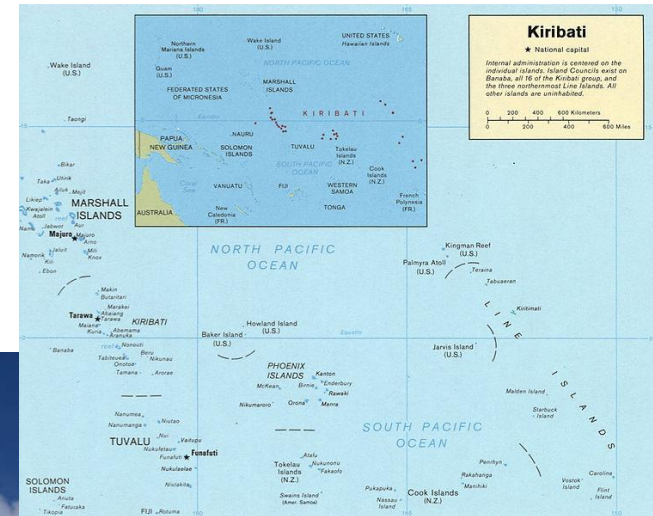
**MARTIN
TOFINGA
MP, Kiribati**

Kiribati need for parliamentary advocacy



Address poverty

- due to limited natural resources, aid dependency and a dispersed population
- Review of national population policy



Child mortality



Reducing child mortality is one area where Kiribati with cautious optimism will achieve MDG 4 with continued donor support.

Infant



Maternal Mortality



ICPD Beyond 2014 and MDG issues such as MDG 5

- Difficult to measure maternal mortality ratio or MMR
Even one death on the maternal mortality ratio is magnified and has a misleading effect.

- Progress then is gauged through skilled birth attendance. In Kiribati, with UNFPA we have seen a decline maternal mortality especially in the use of traditional birth attendants
- More work is needed to improve access to reproductive health services, including basic emergency obstetric care.
- More work is also needed to increase Family Planning coverage.
- Family planning and maternal health are part of the Kiribati Development Plan 2012-2015

Local MPs know the problems and the people



ICPD Beyond 2014 is real for Kiribati because it addresses our urgent needs:

- Sustainable population growth
- Urbanisation & waste
- Family planning
- Maternal health
- Child health
- NCDs and hygiene



Work with Speaker, other MPs, Forums, UN agencies to get knowledge and advocacy skills



We need MPs leading their own advocacy



Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
Engaging Parliamentarians Pursuing Development

Urban growth must be sustainable

The Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) believes that urbanisation is an important and positive transformation, linked to economic growth and a better educated and more productive labor force. Join us in supporting our priorities for this year's Asia and Pacific Population Conference.



UN Photo/Kibae Park

Why Urbanisation needs to be a priority?



- In 2008 more than half of the world's population will be living in towns and cities. By 2030 it will be almost 5 billion, with urban growth concentrated in Africa and Asia
 - By 2030, the towns and cities of the developing world will make up 81 per cent of urban humanity
 - Often people who leave the regions to find better lives in the city have no choice but to settle in shantytowns and slums, where they lack access to decent housing and sanitation, health care and education—in effect, trading in rural for urban poverty
- UN Photo/Kibae Park

AFPPD recommends these priority actions

- Enhance the economic, social and cultural amenities of smaller- and medium-sized cities in order to promote more balanced growth
- Anticipate and plan for urban growth to ensure that the growing number of urban residents, including the poor, have secure access to land, housing, water, sanitation, energy and transport, as well as health, education and other essential services
- Address the living conditions of people in large urban agglomerations, ensuring equal access to quality and affordable basic health and social services, including for those living in rural and peri-urban areas
- Promote sustainable and integrated rural and urban development and strengthen urban-rural linkages

More advocacy to make ICPD benefits stronger



- Kiribati Parliamentarians want to form a dedicated Population and Development Group
- Make sure Kiribati has a strong voice in regional meetings like this, the Asia Pacific Population Conference and all ICPD reviews
- Work for a joint Pacific advocacy on our shared problems and priorities
- Use our Parliamentary Groups on Population and Development to share our regional successes
- We want to revisit legislation in Kiribati to make sure it's best practice and evidence-based



ANY QUESTIONS?

**ASK the
Kiribati
SPEAKER in
the middle –
he's a great
champion
for ICPD!**





***Te Mauri Te Raoi Te
Taboma
Thank You***

**MARTIN TOFINGA MP,
Kiribati**